

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 21. Vol. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1813.

[Vol. 27.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY
BY THOMAS SMITH,
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two Dollars at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuation.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Just Published,

AND for sale at the offices of the "Kentucky Gazette" and "Reporter," a Pamphlet entitled,

"REMARKS on some passages in a PERIODICAL WORK printed in Lexington, entitled, 'THE EVANGELICAL RECORD AND WESTERN REVIEW.'—By BARNABAS M'HENRY.

The Above pamphlet contains 50 octavo pages, handsomely printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price 25 cents. 18-6*t*

FOR SALE.

A BRICK STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, 33 feet by 22, and a LOT OF GROUNDS on Upper street, opposite S. Long's carpenter shop, and near Mr. Hunt's factory.—Application to be made to

KENNEDY & BRAND.
April 6, 1813. 14-6*t*.

State of Kentucky.

Barren Circuit Set—March Term, 1813.
WILLIAM WRIGHT, Compt^r } In Chancery.

RICHARD HARRIS Defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is therefore on the motion of the complainant, ordered that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that otherwise the same be taken for confessed.—And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A copy Test.)
15 RICHAD GARRETT, c. b. c. e.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton
HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of MERCHANTIZE, of the most fashionable kind, which will be sold cheap for cash only.

17-1*f* Lexington, April 17, 1812.

Dr. Wm. H. Richardson

HAS removed to Lexington, and tendered his services to the citizens of the town and country, in the practice of

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

In the latter branches of his profession, he will pay particular attention.

He resides in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Trotter, and adjoining the store of S. & G. Trotter.

Lexington, March 27, 1813. 13-1*f*.

DUANE'S MILITARY BOOKS.
ADOPTED into the service of the United States—for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette—and the store of Jeremiah Neave.

HAND BOOK FOR INFANTRY,
HAND BOOK FOR RIFLEMEN,
MILITARY LIBRARY,
MILITARY DICTIONARY,

ALSO,
NEF ON EDUCATION,
CONDILAC'S LOGIC,
MONTESSORI'S SPIRIT OF LAWS;

All at the Philadelphia prices.
April 13, 1813. 15

Wanted,

THREE or four Turners or Filers, who have been accustomed to work in machinery to whom I will give liberal wages. Also, two smart boys of sixteen or seventeen years of age, will be taken as Apprentices to learn the machine making business by the subscriber, living on Water street, adjoining the theatre, Lexington.

JOHN MARSH.
January 25, 1812. 4-6*t*.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-1*f*.

Copper for Stills.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable terms.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

Nov. 3, 1812.

LOST

BETWEEN the jail and Sanders's factory, on the first of May, two BANK NOTES. The person who found them shall be rewarded on delivering them to the printer.

12-3*t*

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,
A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.

31-12*f* Lexington, April 6, 1813.

THOMAS HANLY

HAS received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large quantity of leather, consisting of the following assortment, carefully selected, viz.

Skirting,

Russet and black bridle,

Sealing,

Facing, and

Saddle bag Leather,

Soal, and Wax upper leather,

Wax calf skins,

Russet calf skins for Boot tops, and

Kip skins,

All of a superior quality, and are offered for sale on advantageous terms. He continues as usual to give the highest price IN CASH, for Beef Hides and Skins, at his tan yard, lower end of main street.

17-6*f* Lexington, April 27, 1813.

RAGS WANTED.

THE citizens of this place, and county, and the counties adjoining, who will be careful in saving their linen and cotton rags, will meet with a ready sale for them at the corner house, opposite to Mr. Bain's hatter shop, on main street.

JAMES DEVERS.

Lexington, April 24, 1813. 17-1*f**

WATER ROTTED HEMP.

IX DOLLARS per cwt. in CASH, will be given for a few tons of WATER ROTTED HEMP of the first quality, delivered at own Hatt's Rope-Walk, on the Russell road. Apply at the walk, or to

ROBERT MEGOWAN & Co.

Lexington, April 24, 1813. 17-1*f*

Barren Circuit Court, State of Kentucky, Sect. MARCH TERM, 1813.

William Wilkerson, comp't.

In Chancery.

Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is therefore on the motion of the complainant, ordered that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that otherwise the same be taken for confessed.—And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A copy Test.)
15 RICHAD GARRETT, c. b. c. e.

Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill exhibited against her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce in favor of the complainant against the defendant; Or, that on her failure so to do, the complainant's bill be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A copy Test.)
15 RICHAD GARRETT, c. b. c. e.

Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill exhibited against her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce in favor of the complainant against the defendant; Or, that on her failure so to do, the complainant's bill be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A copy Test.)
15 RICHAD GARRETT, c. b. c. e.

Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill exhibited against her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce in favor of the complainant against the defendant; Or, that on her failure so to do, the complainant's bill be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A copy Test.)
15 RICHAD GARRETT, c. b. c. e.

Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill exhibited against her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce in favor of the complainant against the defendant; Or, that on her failure so to do, the complainant's bill be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A copy Test.)
15 RICHAD GARRETT, c. b. c. e.

Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill exhibited against her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce in favor of the complainant against the defendant; Or, that on her failure so to do, the complainant's bill be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A copy Test.)
15 RICHAD GARRETT, c. b. c. e.

Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill exhibited against her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce in favor of the complainant against the defendant; Or, that on her failure so to do, the complainant's bill be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A copy Test.)
15 RICHAD GARRETT, c. b. c. e.

Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill exhibited against her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce in favor of the complainant against the defendant; Or, that on her failure so to do, the complainant's bill be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A copy Test.)
15 RICHAD GARRETT, c. b. c. e.

Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill exhibited against her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce in favor of the complainant against the defendant; Or, that on her failure so to do, the complainant's bill be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A copy Test.)
15 RICHAD GARRETT, c. b. c. e.

Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill exhibited against her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce in favor of the complainant against the defendant; Or, that on her failure so to do, the complainant's bill be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A copy Test.)
15 RICHAD GARRETT, c. b. c. e.

Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill exhibited against her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce in favor of the complainant against the defendant; Or, that on her failure so to do, the complainant's bill be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A copy Test.)
15 RICHAD GARRETT, c. b. c. e.

Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill exhibited against her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce in favor of the complainant against the defendant; Or, that on her failure so to do, the complainant's bill be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.

(A copy Test.)
15 RICHAD GARRETT, c. b. c. e.

Sally Wilkerson, defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day

By Friday's Mail

CAPTURE OF YORK

HEADQUARTERS, York, Capital of Upper Canada, April 28th, 1813.

Sir—After a detention of some days by adverse winds, we arrived at this place yesterday morning, and at eight o'clock commenced landing the troops about three miles westward from the town, and one and a half from the enemy's works. The wind was high and in an unfavorable direction for the boats, which prevented the landing of the troops at a clear field, the site of the ancient French fort Tarento. It prevented also many of the armed vessels from taking positions, which would have most effectually covered our landing—but every thing that could be done was effected.

The riflemen under Major Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from Indians and other troops. Gen. Sheaffe commanded in person. He had collected his whole force in the woods near the point where the wind compelled our troops to land. His force consisted of seven hundred regulars and militia, and one hundred Indians. Major Forsyth was supported as promptly as possible; but the contest was sharp and severe for nearly half an hour, and the enemy were repulsed by a number far inferior to theirs. As soon as Gen. Pike landed with seven or eight hundred men, and the remainder of the troops were pushing for the shore, the enemy retreated to their works. Our troops were now formed on the ground originally intended for their landing, advanced through a thick wood, and after carrying one battery by assault, were moving in columns towards the main work: when within sixty rods of this, a tremendous explosion took place from a magazine previously prepared, and which threw out such immense quantities of stone as most seriously to injure our troops. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded; but our loss will I fear exceed one hundred, and among these I have to lament the loss of that brave and excellent officer Brig. Gen. Pike, who received a contusion from a large stone, which terminated his valuable life within a few hours. His loss will be severely felt.

Previously to this explosion the enemy had retired into the town, excepting a party of regulars, to the number of forty, who did not escape the effects of the shock, and were destroyed.

General Sheaffe moved off with the regular troops and left directions with the commanding officer of the militia to make the best terms he could. In the mean time all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, and the outlines of a capitulation were agreed on.

As soon as I learned that Gen. Pike had been wounded, I went on shore. To the General I had been induced to confide the immediate attack, from a knowledge that it was his wish that he would have felt mortified had it not been given to him.

Every movement was under my view. The troops behaved with great firmness and deserve much applause, particularly those first engaged, and under circumstances which would have tried the steadiness of veterans.

Our loss in the morning and in carrying the first battery was not great, perhaps forty or fifty killed and wounded, and of them a full proportion of officers.

Notwithstanding the enemy's advantage in position and numbers in the commencement of the action, their loss was greater than ours, especially in officers. It was with great exertion that the small vessels of the fleet could work into the harbor against a gale of wind, but as soon as they got into a proper position, a tremendous cannonade opened upon the enemy's batteries and was kept up against them, until they were carried or blown up, and had, no doubt, a powerful effect upon the enemy.

I am under the greatest obligations to command Chauncey for his able and indefatigable exertions in every possible manner which could give facility and effect to the expedition. He is equally estimable for sound judgment, bravery and industry. The government could not have made a more fortunate selection.

Unfortunately the enemy's armed ship Prince Regent, left this place for Kingston a few days before we arrived. A large ship on the stocks and nearly planked up, and much naval stores were set fire to by the enemy soon after the explosion of the magazine. A considerable quantity of military stores and provisions remained, but no vessel fit for use.

We have not the means of transporting the prisoners, and must of course leave them on parole. I hope we shall so far complete what is necessary to be done here, as to be able to sail to-morrow for Niagara, whither I send this by a small vessel, with notice to general Lewis of our approach.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.

HENRY DEARBORN,

Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War, Washington.

U. S. SHIP MADISON

At anchor off York, 28th April 1813.

Agreeably to your instructions and arrangements made with Major Gen. Dearborn, I took on board of the squadron under my command the general and suite, and about 1700 troops, and left Sackett's Harbor on the 15th inst. for this place. We arrived here yesterday morning and took a position about one mile to the South and Westward of the enemy's principal fort, and as near the shore as we could with safety to the vessels. The place fixed upon by the major general and myself for landing the troops was the site of the old French Fort Tarento.

The debarkation commenced about eight o'clock A.M. and was completed about 10. The wind blowing heavy from the Eastward, the boats fell to leeward of the position fixed upon, and were in consequence exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who had taken a position in a thick wood near where the first troops landed; however, the cool intrepidity of the officers and men overcame every obstacle. Their attack upon the enemy was so vigorous that he fled every in direction, leaving a great many of his killed and wounded upon the field. As soon as the troops were landed, I directed the schooners to take a position near the fort in order that the attack upon them by the army and navy might be simultaneous. The schooners were obliged to beat up to their position, which they did in a very handsome order under a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and took a position within about six hundred yards of their principal fort and opened a heavy cannonade upon the enemy, which did great execution and very much contributed to their final destruction. The troops as soon as landed were formed under the immediate orders of Brig. General Pike,

who led in a most gallant manner, the attack upon the fort, and after having carried two redoubts in their approach to the principal work (the enemy having previously laid a train) blew up his magazine, which in its effects upon troops was dread ful, having killed and wounded a great many and amongst the former, the ever to be lamented Brigadier General Pike, who fell at the head of his column by a contusion received by a heavy stone from the magazine. His death at this time is much to be regretted, as he had the perfect confidence of the Major General; and his known activity, zeal and experience make his loss a national one.

In consequence of the fall of General Pike, the command of the troops devolved for a time upon Colonel Pierce who soon after took possession of the town. At about two P.M. the American flag was substituted for the British, and at about 4, our troops were in quiet possession of the town. As soon as Gen. Dearborn learnt the situation of Gen. Pike he landed and assumed the command. I have the honor of inclosing a copy of the capitulation which was entered into, and approved by Gen. Dearborn and myself.

The enemy set fire to some of his principal stores, containing large quantities of naval and military stores, as well as a large ship upon the stocks nearly finished—the only vessel found here is the Duke of Gloucester, undergoing repairs—the Prince Regent left here on the 24th for Kingston. We have not yet had a return made of the naval and military stores, consequently can form no correct idea of the quantity, but have made arrangements to have all taken on board that we can receive, the rest will be destroyed.

I have to regret the death of midshipmen Thompson and Hatfield, and several seamen killed. The exact number I do not know, as the returns from the different vessels have not yet been received.

From the judicious arrangements made by Gen. Dearborn, I presume that the public stores will be disposed of, so that the troops will be ready to re-embark to-morrow and proceed to execute other objects of the expedition the first fair wind.

I cannot speak in too much praise of the cool intrepidity of the officers and men generally under my command, and feel myself particularly indebted to the officers commanding vessels for their zeal in seconding all my views.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your most ob'dt. serv't.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy. Washington.

Terms of Capitulation entered into on the 27th April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for the surrender of the town of York, in Upper Canada, to the army and navy of the United States under the command of Major General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey:

That the troops, regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war. The troops, regular and militia, to ground their arms immediately on parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered.

That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the United States—that all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That all papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them—that such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be considered prisoners of War.

That one lieutenant colonel, one major, thirteen captains, nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quarter-master, one deputy adjutant general of the militia, namely—

Lt. Colonel Chewitt, M. J. Allen, Captain John Willson, John Button, Peter Robinson, Reuben Richardson, John Arnold, James Fenwick, James Mustard, Duncan Cameron, David Thomson, John Rowson, Samuel Ridout, Thomas Hamilton, J. H. Burn, William Jarvis, Quarter Master Charles Baynes, Lieuts. Joe H. Shultz, George Mustard, Barnet Vanderburgh, Robert Stanton, George Ridout, Wm. Jarvis, E. Ward M'Mahon, John Willson, Ely Playter, Eustis And. Thompson, Alfred Senally, Donald M'Arthur, William Smith, Andrew Mercer, James Chewett, George Kink, Edward Thompson, Charles Denison, George Denison, Darcey Bouton.

Nineteen serjeants four corporals and two hundred and four rank file.

Of the Field Train Department, Wm. Dunbar.

Of the Provincial Navy, Capt. Frs. Gouverneaux, Lieutenant Green, Midshipmen John Ridout, Louis Baupre, Clerk, Jas. Langdon, one Boatswain, fifteen Naval Artificers.

Of his Majesty's Regular troops, Lt. De. Koven.

One Sergeant Major, and of the Royal Artillery, 1 bombardier and three gunners, shall be surrendered as prisoners of war and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and G. Britain.

[Signed] G. S MITCHELL,

Lt. Col. Sd A. U. S.

SAMUEL S. CONNER,

Maj. & A. D. C. to maj. gen. Dearborn.

WILLIAM KING,

Major 15th U. S. Infantry.

JESSE D. ELLIOTT,

Lieut. U. S. Navy.

W. CHEWITT, Lt. Col.

Comdg. 3d Reg. York Militia.

W. ALLAN, Major,

3d Reg. York Militia.

F. GAURREAU, Lt. M. Dpt.

FRANKLINTON, May 18.

General HARRISON and suite, and several officers of the army, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Lower Sandusky—Gen. Cass arrived yesterday; and Major Ball's squadron of cavalry, the distinguished heroes of Massassauga, came into town this morning.

SIEGE OF FORT MEIGS.

GENERAL ORDERS

HEAD QUARTERS, Camp Meigs,

May 9, 1813.

The information received by the general and

the movements of the enemy, indicates their having abandoned the siege of this post. The general congratulates his troops, upon having completely foiled their foes, and put a stop to that career of victory which has hitherto attended their arms. He cannot find words to express his sense of the good conduct of the troops of every description and of every corps as well in sustaining and returning the heavy fire of the enemy, as for their assiduity and patience in the performance of those laborious duties which the occasion called for. Where merit was so general, indeed almost universal, it is difficult to discriminate. The general, however, cannot omit to mention the names of those whose situation gave them an opportunity of being more particularly useful. From the long illness of capt. Gratiot of the corps of engineers, the arduous and important duties of fortifying the camp, devolved on capt. Wood of that corps. In assigning to him the first palm of merit as far as relates to the transactions within the works, the General is convinced that his decision will be accorded to by every individual in the army, who witnessed his indefatigable exertion, his consummate skill in providing for the safety of every point, and in foiling every attempt of the enemy, and his undaunted bravery in the performance of his duty, in the most exposed situations.

An unfortunate wound in the commencement of the siege, deprived the General after that time of the able services of Major Stoddart of the artillery, whose zeal and talents had been eminently useful.

Capt. Gratiot, in the remission of a severe illness, took charge of a battery, and managed it with ability and effect—capt. Cushing of the artillery and capt. Holt of the 17th Infantry [but doing duty with the former corps] were extremely active and attentive to their posts—Col. Miller and Major Todd of the 19th U. S. Infantry, Major Ball of the Dragoons, and Alexander of the Volunteers, Col. Mills and Maj. Pitzer of the Ohio militia, and Maj. Johnson of the Kentucky militia, rendered the most important services. To each of the above gentlemen, as well as to each captain, subaltern, non-commissioned officer and private of their respective commands, the General gives his thanks. He gives his thanks and expresses his warm approbation of the conduct of Mr. Peters, conductor of ordnance, Mr. Lyon, principal artificer, Adjutant Bourne, Mr. Timberlick and sergeants Henderson, Toms, and Meldrum, who severally had charge of batteries or Block-houses. The battery commanded by sergeant Henderson was, as the enemy confessed, managed with peculiar effect—with respect to the sorties made on the 5th inst. the subsequent information which has been received from the prisoners, has given the gallant troops which were employed upon those occasions, additional claims upon the gratitude of their General. It is ascertained that in both instances the enemy far outnumbered our troops. The General gives his thanks to Brig. Gen. Clay, for the promptitude with which the detachment of his brigade were landed, and the assistance given him in forming them for the attack on the left. To Col. Boswell and Major Fletcher, for their gallantry and good conduct in leading them to the charge made upon the enemy, and to captains Dudley, Simmonds, and M'calf, their subalterns, non-commissioned officers and privates, for the distinguished valor with which they defeated the enemy. The General has in the order of the 6th inst. expressed his sense of the conduct of the regular troops and volunteers which were engaged in the sorties upon the right flank; but he omitted to mention captain Sebree's company of Kentucky militia, whose gallantry was not surpassed by that of any of the companies which fought by their sides. The Pittsburgh Blues, led by Lieut. Magee, sustained the reputation which they had acquired at Massassauga, and their gallant associates, the Petersburg volunteers, and Lieut. Drum's detachment, discovered equal intrepidity. To the detachment from the companies of the 17th and 19th regiments under their respective commanders, captains Croghan Bradford, Langham, Elliott, and Nearing, the honorable task of storming the British batteries, defended by two hundred British grenadiers and light infantry, flanked by an host of Indians and two companies of Canada militia—(This service was completely accomplished—two officers and 40 regulars taken and the rest killed or dispersed.) Col. Miller speaks in the highest terms of the officers above mentioned, and Lieuts. Guyne, Campbell, Lee, Kerchival and Ries, and of Ensign Harrison, Mitchell, Ship, Hawkins, and Stockton. The General requests Col. Miller and Major Todd, and each of the officers above named, together with all the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who were engaged on the 5th inst. to accept his thanks.

That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the United States—that all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That all papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them—that such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be considered prisoners of War.

That one lieutenant colonel, one major,

thirteen captains, nine lieutenants, eleven

ensigns, one quarter-master, one deput'y

adjutant general of the militia, namely—

Lt. Colonel Chewitt, M. J. Allen, Captain

John Willson, John Button, Peter Robi-

nson, Reuben Richardson, John Arnold,

James Fenwick, James Mustard, Dunca-

den, Cameron, David Thomson, John Ro-

wson, Samuel Ridout, Thomas Hamilton, J. H. Burn, William Jarvis, Quarter Master

Charles Baynes, Lieuts. Joe H. Shultz,

George Mustard, Barnet Vanderburgh,

Robert Stanton, George Ridout, Wm. Jar-

vis, E. Ward M'Mahon, John Willson, Ely

Playter, Eustis And. Thompson, Alfred

Senally, Donald M'Arthur, William Smith,

Andrew Mercer, James Chewett, George

Kink, Edward Thompson, Charles Deni-

son, George Denison, Darcey Bouton.

Nineteen serjeants four corporals and

two hundred and four rank file.

Of the Field Train Department, Wm. Dunbar.

Of his Majesty's Regular troops, Lt. De.

Koven.

One Sergeant Major,

and of the Royal Artillery, 1 bombardier

and three gunners, shall be surrendered as

prisoners of war and accounted for in the

exchange of prisoners between the United

States and G. Britain.

[Signed]

G. S MITCHELL,

Lt. Col. Sd A. U. S.

SAMUEL S. CONNER,

Maj. & A. D. C. to maj. gen. Dearborn.

WILLIAM KING,

Major 15th U. S. Infantry.

JESSE D. ELLIOTT,

Lieut. U. S. Navy.

W. CHEWITT, Lt. Col.

Comdg. 3d Reg. York Militia.

W. ALLAN, Major,

3d Reg. York Militia.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1813.

FORT GEORGE

We are informed has been taken by the American troops. It was stormed on the 8th inst. by Gen. Dearborn, and carried. John C. Bartlett, esq. Quarter master general, arrived in town yesterday from Franklinton, where he saw a gentleman direct from Black Rock with this information. General Dearborn with a considerable force (say 5,000) was marching against Fort Erie.

The particulars of the battle opposite to Fort Meigs, on the 5th instant, which we copy from the Chillicothe papers, are such as we have heard related by many of the prisoners, who have returned to this place; they generally repeat the same story.

The number of our troops engaged under Col. Dudley is estimated at 860
Prisoners paroled, 480
Escaped to Fort Meigs, 192
do. to Fort Winchester, 18
690

Killed and missing, 170

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Meigs, dated May 12.

"I have just been engaged in discharging the last sad office of burial to those of our friends who had fallen by the savages. We crossed the river this afternoon and buried about 45; among them were Col. Dudley, Capt. Clarke and Capt. John C. Morrison of Lexington. General Harrison leaves the garrison to-day; general Clay will command in his absence."

THE POST OFFICE.

Our remarks upon the abuses of this department, have at last obtained a hearing at Washington. Though the post office chief, had publicly professed to hold the press in contempt—this was precisely what we expected. We knew the profession was insincere, because an article which appeared many years ago in this paper, cut him to the quick; and we had certain information that he was so sensible of the potency of the press, as often to croud the columns of the National Intelligencer, with his own writings.

In that paper of the 27th of April, we have read an article signed "Veritas," which, for many reasons we shall consider as his answer to our attacks on his conduct. First, because he writes for that paper—secondly, because the article contains statements which no one could make, who had not access to the secrets of his department—and lastly, because no one but him could be authorised to make the promises of future good conduct which are therein contained.

Had Mr. Granger been famous for fulfilling his promises, this last declaration might have disarmed us, and perhaps we should take this on trust. Incorrect in point of reasoning and of fact as he appears in "Veritas," we should be silent, but for his obstinate defence of abuses which are injurious to the public. There is moreover this striking distinction between his former apologies for misconduct, and his late defence—then, he confessed his sins, and promised amendment—now, he justifies his errors, & says they shall continue during his pleasure.

In "Veritas," he admitted "it may be true" that our quickest "transportation of intelligence" to and from the southern states is by Washington; & states it as "certain, that the mail complained of, is a slow one," but boldly declares "that the business done on that route, admits of no other."

Now Mr. Granger, let us ask you, why the business (post office business we presume you mean) done on that route admits of no better mail? and why the recipients of the line are so trifling as you state them to be? Any camping-house clerk of twelve years of age would assign a better reason than you have done. It is not because the business, and other intercourse which subsists between the people of the south and west is trifling & unimportant, for the boy could tell you it was extensive—but because that mail has always been so irregular as that no dependence could be placed on it by men of business; and because its movements are so slow, that the good people of the south and west prefer transmitting their letters by travellers or loaded wagons, both of which offer more certain, safe and regular means of conveyance. And this in private life, is the regular course of business. No merchant would employ a wagoner a second time, who had taken 30 days for a trip, when the ordinary one required but ten. And we are apt to suspect that Mr. Granger's boasted mail rout from Washington to Portland, would produce no revenue, if its motions were regulated as our southern one is. Think you, Mr. Granger, that it is from love to you or to your department, that the merchants of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston pay so cheerfully as they do, the postage that accrues on their letters, or because their letters have a rapid and certain conveyance? And if you can suppose the latter to be the true reason why they part with their money, give the people of the south and west credit for some little portion of the same common sense. The truth is we receive no

benefit from the southern mail, and search more often for private opportunities on that route than on all others; whereas we would employ it, if it were used to us.

Mr. Granger next seeks an excuse for the irregularities of this route in the badness of roads and high waters. This is fetch, to deceive the uninformed, or he must be ignorant of the country through which this mail passes. It is notorious that no mail to this country is so irregular as this; and it is equally notorious, that no mail road of the same length, presents as few impediments to the traveller on horse-back. Whilst we are writing, a gentleman, who has often travelled this road, assures us, that there are but two small streams to retard the mail at any season—Yellow Creek and Sajuda—and that the first may be crossed without danger, and the latter, headed in four or five hours.

But we will tell Mr. Granger where mismanagement of his own, more than bad roads or high waters, detains the mail on this route 6 days and 22 hours every week in the year—and if he will apply to the post master at Newport on French Broad, or look at the returns of his office, he may ascertain the fact. The mail for the west departs every week from that place, two hours before the arrival of the southern mail.

Now, is management or revenue wanted most, to correct this error?

Mr. Granger further attempts to excuse the general irregularities of the mails from high waters and bad roads.—It would be uncandid for us, not to admit, that the mail is sometimes delayed by those causes—but when the fact is notorious, that since the month of December last, we have rather had fragments and patches of mails upon the arrival of every post rider—when we sometimes receive southern letters and papers from the west and north and east—and to be short, letters and papers from all parts of the union, from opposite quarters of the country—there must be something wrong in the state of Denmark—something as wrong by system as by accident. If a post rider can bring part of a mail, is not the whole of that mail equally in his power? We will state facts, calculated to explain our preceding and future remarks to our readers.

We received last winter Nashville papers, containing articles of intelligence from Orleans papers, when we have had no mail further than Natchez.

We have for years back received Chillicothe papers containing eastern news of later dates than we received by the mail from Washington. And yet the printers of Chillicothe obtain this news by the mail, and have time to print, direct and pack up their papers before the mail sets out thence for the west.

Gideon, Gideon—does this arise from the want of funds, or thy bad management?

The whole of the mail is seldom carried on any one of the western lines—post riders, contrary to law, are in many of these permitted to pack the mails themselves, and they put into their bags the first packets they lay their hands on, without regard to the contents—what they are disposed to leave out of the mails, remains for the carrier who comes after them. The mail bags on some lines are too small to contain the whole of the mail, and on the route from Danville to Nashville, great part of the mail was for weeks detained at the former place, until the editor of the Reporter actually made a donation of a pair of saddle-bags to the department.

These facts hardly require comment. They speak for themselves.

Are not post masters aware of the impropriety of submitting to the touch of profane hands, the important packages which pass through their offices? Are not contractors paid well enough for their services, as to be compelled to carry all the mail on every route? If one or two horses are not sufficient to carry the mail why are not more provided? We have understood, that some contracts are indeed profitable; and this affords an additional reason why a rigorous fulfilment of public duties should be required of them. The fact that part of the mails were detained for weeks from the want of saddle bags, when hundreds could be procured in any of our large towns in a week, furnishes the strongest proof of the bad arrangements of the department generally—there needs no comment on it.

There is often another cause for the delay of the mail, which Mr. Granger should correct—it is sometimes overloaded with blanks, to the exclusion of letters and papers—and which he might as well send in wagons.

One of our remarks is thus noticed by Veritas: "Another complaint is, that expresses are run into Ohio, but not into Kentucky—The answer is, they are to & from the army for the accommodation of government."

No newspaper of the day, has attempted to practise on the people of Kentucky a more barefaced and deliberate imposition, than this is.

The Ohio express mail from Washington to Chillicothe, we assert has been run as it now is, for nearly seven years—and five years ago was made the subject of complaint in this paper—and Mr. Granger therefore could not have established a "to and from the army for the accommodation of government," because there was no army then in Ohio. Why this attempt to deceive us, we cannot account for; unless Mr. Granger is disposed by tracing the origin of this mail to the war,

to keep out of view reports that it was established and kept up from motives personal to himself.

Before we drop this part of the subject, permit us Mr. Granger to ask again—why the benefits of this mail are not extended to Kentucky? Why have you given a special order, that its benefits shall extend only to the cities of Baltimore and Washington, and the towns between those cities and Chillicothe?

CHRISTOPHER GORE, the ring-leader of the Essex Junta—the man who abandoned his country at the commencement of the revolution and retired to England, after signing a most obsequious and loyal address to Gen. Gage, has been appointed by the Executive of Massachusetts, a senator from that state in the senate of the U. S. vice James Lloyd, resigned.

The National Intelligencer states that the ship Neptune actually sailed on the 9th inst. from New-Castle with the Russian Embassy and their suite!—a pleasant voyage to them.

Since the destruction of Havre-de-Grace, and the little villages of Frederic and Georgetown on Sassafras creek, the British squadron has made no further movement of importance.

INVESTIGATING SOCIETY,

Will meet at Mr. Keiser's room, on Saturday evening next at eight o'clock.—Question—Is it probable that Wars will in the progress of civilization become less frequent, & how far is the total exclusion of the cause of war desirable?

A machine for preparing and spinning wool, has been lately invented in this place. It is calculated to take rolls from the carding engine, and convert them into spun yarn, without the aid of any other machine now in use—the whole of the process may be performed by children. This machine is simple and cheap, and calculated to suit farmers for manufacturing for the use of their families; 10 or 15 spindles can be kept in motion by means of a fly wheel, which can be turned continually by a boy of 12 years old, and with the assistance of another of the same age, will spin at least from 20 to 30 lbs. of good yarn per day. The machine is durable and easily kept in order the principal parts of it will last at least 50 years. A fair experiment of the public utility of this machine will be made in the course of the present week.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Mr. BENJ. WYNE to Miss MARY DOYLE, both of this place.

The Ohio Militia are discharged—Gen. Harrison arrived at Franklinton on the 16th inst. from Fort Meigs—also Ball's squadron—On the 24th the general would arrive at Chillicothe. No apprehension of any further offensive operations on the part of the British, was entertained—and no more Kentucky troops are now wanted. The following order was enclosed in a letter to Gov. Shelby by Gen. Harrison.—Frankfort Argus.

GENERAL ORDERS.
HEAD-SQUARTERS N. W. ARMY.
FRANKLINTON, May 16, 1813.

The commanding General has observed with the warmest gratitude the astonishing exertions which have been made by his excellency governor Meigs and the general and other militia officers of this state in collecting and equipping a body of troops for the relief of Fort Meigs; but the efforts of these gentlemen would have been unavailing, if they had not been seconded by the patriotic ardor of every description of citizens—which has induced them to leave their homes at a most critical season of the year, regardless of every consideration, but that of rendering service to their country. The general found the road from Lower Sandusky to this place literally covered with men—and amongst them many of those who had shared in the toils and dangers of the Revolutionary War, and of whom of course there existed no legal claims for military service.—The general has every reason to believe that similar efforts have been made in Kentucky.—He offers to all these brave men from both states, his sincere acknowledgements, and is happy to inform them that there is at present no necessity for their longer continuance in the field--The enemy has fled with precipitation from Fort Meigs; and that is in a much better situation to resist an attack, than when the late siege was commenced.

By the general,
RICHARD GRAHAM,
AID-DE-CAMP.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. DRAYTON, late of the U. S. brig Vixen, to his friend in this city, dated

PHILADELPHIA, May 11th, 1813.

"We arrived in the Delaware on the evening of the 1st inst. in the Rebecca Sims; the Delaware being blockaded by his B. Majesty's ship Poictiers, the Rebecca Sims was ordered to N. York; the officers and part of the Vixen's crew, which was in the ship, were taken on board the Poictiers and detained as hostages for officers and men of the Poictiers which were taken in some of her boats. I went to Philadelphia got her officers and men, took them down in a flag of truce, when they were exchanged for the Vixen's. The Commodore detained Mr. Stevens, Carpenter and Thomas King, as British subjects.

The Vixen, it will be recollect, was captured in November last by the British Southampton, Captain Yeo. Both vessels were wrecked shortly afterwards on the desert island of Conception;

which time most of the crew of the Southampton throwing off the control of their officers, refused to do duty. On this occasion the intrepid exertions of our brave tars, aided by their officers, were chiefly instrumental in saving the movable property on board the frigate. So sensible was Sir James Yeo of the generous conduct of the American sailors, that he drew them up on the island, and publicly thanked them in the warmest terms.

The crews of both vessels were afterwards taken off the island by the brig Rhodian and carried to Jamaica, from whence part of the crew of the Southampton were sent to England to be tried for mutiny, and that of the Vixen thrown into confinement, where they remained until the first of April, when a part was liberated on their parole, and were proceeding home at the time of their unjust arrest by Capt. Beresford. We mention the above circumstances as well to do justice to the generosity of our gallant scum, as to shew the absence of this virtue in our enemy. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Thos. S. King, the former a warrant and the latter a petty officer of the United States Navy, and both them American citizens, are detained by the commander of the Poictiers on the charge of their being British subjects.—*Nat. Inv.*

Several vessels of war were about to leave England early in the last month for our coast; and to bring out 1,600 marines, with six troops of dismounted dragoons.

An English frigate and a French frigate (the latter very strongly manned) lately met and fought five hours—then parted "so good and so good"—An American frigate would have taken them both in half the time.

We are in much anxiety for the Essex, captain Porter; not that we apprehend she has been taken by the enemy, but for fear she is lost at sea. It is a long time since we heard of her.

The British take almost as many of our vessels to and from France as they did before the war. We notice the arrival of several in their ports. *Weekly Reg.*

FROM FRANCE.

By the Expedition, the Editors of the Mercury have received a file of Bordeaux papers to the 22d March. The Bordeaux paper of the 22 contains, under a Paris date of the 17th, a statement of the situation of the French armies in the north of Europe, on the 10th of March—Pillau, it is stated, was evacuated the 26th Jan. The conduct of Gen. Castilla who commanded there is complained of, though the articles of capitulation appear to have been favorable to the French.

Dantzic is said to contain a garrison of 30,000 men, under the command of Gen. Rapp, with a supply of bread for 820 days, and of meat and other provisions for more than a year. The present garrison had been successful in several sorties, in one they had taken 800 prisoners and driven the Russians back 3 leagues. In another the French attacked with 1500 infantry and 1600 horse, carried three redoubts, which the Russians had constructed, took several pieces of cannon and 1800 prisoners. Thorn is said to have a garrison of 4000 Bavarians and 1500 French. The Russian army attempted this place in Feb. but were repulsed with the loss of 8 or 900 men. Thorn has a supply of bread for two years, and other provisions for 9 months. The entry into Berlin by the light troops of Russia is acknowledged, and the movements of the Prussian populace in their favor. This paper contains a Proclamation of the King of Saxony, when about to retreat from his capital. The King of Westphalia has sent his Queen into France.

Dantzic is said to contain a garrison of 30,000 men, under the command of Gen. Rapp, with a supply of bread for 820 days, and of meat and other provisions for more than a year. The present garrison had been successful in several sorties, in one they had taken 800 prisoners and driven the Russians back 3 leagues. In another the French attacked with 1500 infantry and 1600 horse, carried three redoubts, which the Russians had constructed, took several pieces of cannon and 1800 prisoners. Thorn is said to have a garrison of 4000 Bavarians and 1500 French. The Russian army attempted this place in Feb. but were repulsed with the loss of 8 or 900 men. Thorn has a supply of bread for two years, and other provisions for 9 months. The entry into Berlin by the light troops of Russia is acknowledged, and the movements of the Prussian populace in their favor. This paper contains a Proclamation of the King of Saxony, when about to retreat from his capital. The King of Westphalia has sent his Queen into France.

The same paper says, that a great number of troops, both of infantry and artillery, had been drawn from Spain, but were to be replaced by a large number of fresh troops.

The Bordeaux papers state that the new campaign against Russia would shortly be commenced, and with an army of 300,000 men. If the French papers are to be believed, it would seem that the war with Russia is becoming popular.

The American privateer, True Blooded Yankee, Capt. Hanley, fitted out of Rochelle, had taken 6 English prizes. One of them had arrived at Brest, worth it was said upwards of 2 millions of francs, and others loaded with dry goods and Irish linens, she had ordered to a port in the United States.

BOSTON May 8.

Since our last we have been favored with Corunna papers to the 12th and Lisbon to the 8th of April. The campaign in the Peninsula had not commenced.

A gentleman who left Spain on the 12th of April, maintains, that it was said Bonaparte had drawn 40,000 veterans from that country, and sent 50,000 new conscripts in their stead. The French general Clauseau has succeeded Caffarelli, and entered Vitoria Feb. 21.

Baron Pahlen is appointed by the emperor of Russia, governor of Konigsberg.

It has been moved in the British Parliament, that the pay of captains in the navy should be increased from 6s. to 10s. additional per day, to defray the expenses of dinners given by them on board ship to their officers.

Mr. Whitbread asked in the British Parliament if the manifesto of Louis

XVIII. had received the concurrence of government. Lord Castlereagh replied in the negative. Mr. W. said that if government had countenanced that "mischievous publication," it would tend to prolong the war, and unite France in resistance. Mr. Tierney asked if copies had not been sent on board British ships to be distributed on the continent. No reply.

A new attempt to arrange an exchange of prisoners between France and England, was made in March last, and failed.

New-York, May 10.

We understand that Com. Decatur, has reduced the number of guns on board the United States frigate, United States, to 48, in consequence of his ship hitherto having a disposition to hog. The U. States formerly carried 54 guns.

DATTON, Ohio, May 12.

Between twenty and thirty Indians arrived in town on Monday last, as hostages from the Miami tribe.

REVOLUTION IN SICILY.
Extract of a letter from Cadiz, to a gentleman in Washington, dated April 4, 1813.

"In Sicily a revolution has taken place. The King and Queen are again in power, the Regent killed, and the English party turned topsy turvy. Gen. Matland and others have left Alicante, where Suchet was employing them very actively, and have gone to regulate things in Sicily."

VIRGINIA ELECTION RETURNS.

Gen. Hungerford has obtained in the whole district a majority of 23 votes over Mr. Taliaferro, who represented that district in the last Congress! A letter from Fredericksburg states that the election will be contested, on the ground that fifty illegal votes were given in for Gen. H. in one county. Both gentlemen are Republicans.—*Virginia paper.*

The point settled.—Considerable agitation has been experienced in Charleston, S. C. in consequence of the supposed circumstance, that five members of Congress from that state had vacated their seats, from the neglect in signifying to the governor in due time their acceptance of the office to which they had been elected. The difficulty is now over. The governor has given direction, that the commissions should be delivered to the gentlemen elected.

THEATRE.

ON Wednesday evening May 26th, 1813, will be presented a celebrated play in five acts, written by Kotzebue, called the

VIRGIN OF THE SUN.

BEING THE FIRST PART OF.
Pizarro, or the Death of Rolla.
Between the play & farce, Songs by

POETRY.

THE CYPRESS WREATH.

BY WALTER SCOTT.

From his new Poem of ROBERT.

O Lady, twine no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the cypress tree.
Too lively glow the Lillies light,
The varnished holly's all too bright;
The May-flower and the eglantine
May shade a bough less sad than mine—
But Lady, weave no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the cypress tree.

Let dimpled Mirth his temples twine
With tendrils of the laughing vine;
The manly oak, the pensive yew,
To Patriot and to Sage be due;
The myrtle bough bids lovers live,
But that Matilda will not give.—
Then, Lady, twine no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the cypress tree.

Let merry England proudly rear
Her blended roses, bought so dear;
Let Abbie bind her bonnet blue
With heath and harebell dipp'd in dew;
On favor'd Erin's crest be seen
The flower she loves of emerald green—
But, Lady, twine no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the cypress tree.

Strike the wild harp, while maids prepare
The ivy, meet for Minstrel's hair;
And, while his crown of laurel leaves
With bloody hand the victor weaves,
Let the loud trump his triumph tell—
But, when you hear the passing bell,
Then, Lady, twine a wreath for me,
And twine it of the cypress tree.

Yes; twine for me the cypress bough—
But, O Matilda! twine not now;
Stay till a few brief months are past,
And I have looked and loved my last;
When villagers my shroud bestrew
With tansies, rosemary, and rue—
Then, Lady, weave a wreath for me,
And weave it of the cypress tree.

Written on a monumental Pillar erected by
Mrs. BARLOW, to the memory of her hus-
band, Minister of the United States at Paris,
deceased, at Zarnowitch, in Poland, the 28th
of December, 1812.

BY HELENA MARIA WILLIAMS.

Where o'er the Polish deserts' trackless way
Relentless winter rules with savage sway,
Where the shrill polar storms, as wild they blow,
Seem to repeat some plaint of moral woe;
Far o'er the cheerless space the traveller's eye
Shall this recording pillar long descry.
And give the sod a tear where BARLOW lies,
He, who was simply great, and nobly wise;
Here led by patriot zeal he met his doom,
And found amid the frozen waters a tomb.
Far from his native soil the poet fell,
Far from that western world he sung so well;
Nor she so long belov'd, nor she was nigh
To catch the dying look, the parting sigh;
She, who the hopeless anguish to beguile,
In fond memorial bears the funeral pile:
Whose widow's bosom and Columbia's shore
Shall mourn the moments that return no more;
While bending o'er the wide Atlantic wave,
Sad fancy hovers on the distant grave.

BIOGRAPHY.

From a French paper of the 10th March.
Biographical notice of Mr. Joel Barlow, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, near the French Government.

Mr. Barlow was born in 1755, in the town of Reading, in the state of Connecticut. He received an excellent education, and shewed at an early age a decided preference for the belles lettres, which he has since cultivated with success, and to which he owes a share of that glory which will descend with his name to posterity. He was still engaged in his studies at the period of the rupture between England and her colonies. Young Barlow possessed too much elevation of soul to remain an indifferent spectator of an event which involved the dearest interest of his country. He appeared several times as a volunteer in the field of honor; and his companions in arms, among whom were four of his brothers, did justice to his patriotic zeal and intrepidity.

In 1778, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and applied himself to the study of law, in the leisure moments which the passing events left at his disposal; however he engaged in a different career from that of the bar. He accepted the place of chaplain of brigade, which was offered to him by the state of Massachusetts. It may be observed, that among the Presbyterians of New-England, the priesthood is only a kind of civil ordination. He who receives it may engage in other avocations, and it is not uncommon to see young men preach the gospel, in order to procure the time and means necessary to qualify them for another profession.

In his new capacity of chaplain, Mr. Barlow followed the army until the conclusion of peace in 1783. It was during this tempestuous period, that he sketched and in manner finished his beautiful poem of the Columbiad, which assured him an honorable station amongst the most eminent poets.

He had married in 1783, Miss Baldwin of New-Haven, sister of the senator of that name; a woman as distinguished for the superiority of her mind as for her amiable qualities, and who was worthy of the husband her heart had chosen.

When the Independence of the U. S. was acknowledged, Mr. Barlow went to Hartford, where he recommended the study of law. In 1785, he was admitted to the bar, where he distinguished himself in such a manner as to attract the notice of his fellow-citizens.

In 1787, he published the vision of Columbus, or the Columbiad, of which we have already spoken. The merited reputation of this poem soon spread from America to Europe, it was soon reprinted in London a few months after its first publication.

At this time, a company of very respectable men, with the greatest part of whom he had been acquainted in the army, bought from Congress an immense tract of land, situated on the banks of the Ohio. It was proposed to sell a part of these lands to foreigners, and to divide the rest among the members of the company. Mr. Barlow was requested to assist in the execution of this project, and to proceed for that purpose to Europe. He consented to it more willingly, as the voyage was in perfect consonance with the liberality of his taste and with the desire which he had long cherished of seeing & studying the celebrated countries of the old continent, whose genius had brought all the arts to perfection. Soon after his arrival in England, he went to France, where he attended with success to the interest of his employers. The establishment, of which he became one of the first proprietors, was begun in 1788, & increased so rapidly through the affluence of the American

colonists that in 1810, it contained a population of 250,000 souls. The state of Ohio, admitted among the members of the federal union, now forms the seventeenth province of the American republic.

During the first years of the French revolution, Mr. Barlow resided in London, where he published different works, remarkable for the depth of his views, and the merit of their style, which procured for their author the applause of statesmen and of men of taste. Mr. Fox himself gave testimony to the talents of Mr. Barlow and pronounced his eulogium in the House of Commons.

A special mission to the French government, carried Mr. Barlow back to Paris in 1792; it was at that time he had the honor of being made a French citizen, together with his countrymen, Washington and Hamilton. Political and commercial affairs caused his presence for some time in the north of Europe, and he soon after received from the American government a most important mission to the coast of Africa. After surmounting many obstacles, he succeeded in concluding advantageous treaties with the states of Algiers, of Tunis, and of Tripoli, and in delivering his fellow-citizens who had long groaned in captivity. This was one of the periods of his life, the recollection of which was always most agreeable to him.

These negotiations being concluded, he returned to France, where he resided from 1797 until 1805; he then quitted France and went to England, where he embarked for the United States. On his return to his native country, he was occupied in projects of public utility, and published the last edition of the Columbiad, the most magnificent specimen of typography which has yet issued from the American press.

Mr. Barlow was destined to revisit Europe and there to finish his honorable career. In 1811 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary near the French government. Motives of the highest importance carried him to Wilna last October. He was on his return from that town, when an inflammation of the lungs carried him off suddenly, at Zarnow, near Cracow. His loss will be severely felt by his fellow citizens, and by all those who are capable of appreciating the union of genius and virtue.

As a statesman, Mr. Barlow has rendered essential services to his country; as a man of genius and a friend of humanity, he does honor to his age; as a man of deep research, he has left works which will always be sought after by true philosophers; as a poet, he has signalized by a great work, the rising literature of his country: his glory will exist as long as the language which served to illustrate his name.

In private life he possessed all the essential qualities which could contribute to his own happiness and that of the persons by whom he was surrounded. Having attained by his merit the exercise of high offices, he was free from the ridiculous weakness of some men, who affect to despise literary success, without which they would still have remained in impenetrable obscurity. He spoke of his works without pride and without false modesty. The strokes of his wit flowed frequently, from a sprightly disposition. His judgment was always correct and just. Under a grave and perhaps austere exterior, he concealed an ardent and feel ing mind. His openness, invited confidence. Unshaken in his attachments, sincerely beloved by all those whom he admitted to his society, he has left universal regret and it would be utterly impossible to describe the grief of his wife and family. She has lost the object in which all her affections centred. There are losses for which earthly consolation exists. If any thing could assuage such piercing sorrows, it would be thought, that the memory of Mr. Barlow is dear to all good men, and that the remembrance of his virtues and talents will never perish.

MISCELLANY.

A Narrative

OF THE

CONSPIRACY IN PARIS,

On the 20th of October last.

Gen. Mallet who had been a leader of the Chouans in La Vendee entered after the peace concluded with his party, into the service of the First Consul, and was appointed commander of a brigade and afterwards General. He however soon became suspected, and was charged with being implicated in the conspiracy of the Opera. He was disgraced and alternately confined in the prisons of the Temple of La Force and of Vincennes—but affecting madness, he was removed to St. Mandé, where government maintains a hospital for the cure of maniacs. Every remedy which had for eighteen months been prescribed by his physicians, proving abortive, they pronounced him incurable. Having after some time apparently recovered his serenity of mind, and no longer creating suspicion, he was indulged in a free range of the building—perceiving that he was no longer observed, he seized his opportunity to escape, and succeeded. He set out on foot at night for Paris, in search of an Abbe, his particular friend. On his way he met an old companion named Vateau, then a sergeant of the Emperor's Guard, and prevailed on him to follow as far as the Abbe's—when he arrived he announced to him that Bonaparte was dead, and that he was appointed by a senatus consultum, (previously counterfeited by the Abbe) Commander General in Chief of Paris and the Department of the Seine. That a great revolution had exploded and that it was immediately necessary to prepare for it. He dressed Vateau as his aid-de-camp—which he assumed the uniform of his new promotion, which had been previously obtained, besides many more intended for officers of superior rank; horses were prepared, and they sat out accompanied by a servant of the Abbe, and reached Vincennes. Mallet asked for the officers of the Fortress, commanded by a colonel of the 27th regiment, and thus addressed him!

The tyrant is no more: vive la République! France is Free, and the conscription abolished!—Thousands of Frenchmen, dragged from their families by the insatiable ambition of the Usurper are returning home. The army of Spain is on its march to France and a general armistice is proclaimed to our enemies in expectation of a peace.

To obtain this end, and ensure tranquillity to the commonwealth, the Senate has thought proper in its wisdom to adopt the most proper and efficacious steps; consequently it nominates a provisional Directory of five members. Talleyrand, Fouché, Sieyes, Barthélémy, and Cambacérès, who are instantly to be installed in office, in conformity to the Constitution of 1795.

General Moreau recalled from exile, is appointed Generalissimo of the armies of the Republic.

General Lahorie, now confined in the prison of La Force, Minister of the Interior.

General Mallet wholly charged with the

execution of the present Senatus Consultum General in Chief of Paris, and the Department of the Seine.'

Mallet then inquiring with sternness of the astonished colonel, the strength of his troops, was told, that a great part were on duty in Paris, and that the remainder were barely necessary for the protection of his post. But how many effective men have you?—about 250—This is enough with the force I have distributed in Paris to commence my operations. In a quarter of an hour the detachment was ready to march, accompanied by the officers on the spot, who volunteered their services.—With whom Mallet proceeded to Savary's, the Duke of Rovigo. He dismissed the ministers guard, which dressed in white like himself, and belonging to the same regiment, were ordered to post themselves in a street of the suburb of St. Antoine, until further orders. Ascending the apartment of the minister, who was preparing for bed, he had him arrested, bound and carried off. With his escort he hurried to the Hotel de la Force, shewed his Senatus Consultum to the officers of the guard, and the jailor, requiring the delivery of Gen. Lahorie and officers confined with him. Lahorie starting from his bed, asked if death had been decreed against him by the tyrant.—No General,—the very reverse; read this. Mallet directing the jailor to attend strictly to his orders, and to hold every dungeon ready for the reception of prisoners who might be sent to him, delivered Savary into his custody and departed with those he had liberated. The prisons re-echoed with shouts of liberty.

Arrived at Maret's the Duke of Bassano, he arrested him, sent him to prison, and installed La Horie in his place—he dismissed the guard and ordered it to the post assigned for the former.

"I have every one in office, (said La Horie) it was by compulsion you served a tyrant—you will with zeal serve the Republic!" He immediately ordered the secretaries and the principal clerks to make out their accounts and assist him in the duties of his office.

Mallet proceeded on to Paquier, an honest citizen of Brest who had been made prefect of the Seine. He was from home—orders immediately given to renew the guard permitting his return, but requiring his safe keeping.

Posting off to Gen. Hullin, (commandant of Paris) Mallet ordered the guard together with his own to retire and going up to the General, said, "I arrest you in the name of the Republic! Deliver up your sword!—To the objection made by the General he produced his senatus consultum, which however General Hullin maintained did not appear to him satisfactory. Here, replied Mallet, is that which will dispel your doubts—drawing from his bosom a pistol, instead of the looked for document, he shot Hullin through the brain, closing the door after him, he joined his guard and forbade their permitting any one to enter or escape. With the remnant of his followers he marched on to La place de Vendôme. In consequence however, of the bustle & explosion of the pistol in the house, some of the family taking the alarm made their escape, and headed Mallet, in their flight to the *Ecole Major*. Doucet who was the commander, had hastily summoned to his room all the adjutants and officers of his staff, whom he could collect.—He met Mallet in his hall. What, said the General, are you still here? I am at my post. But I had given orders to arrest you. For what? I here read your arrest. That moment, Doucet, (a very athletic man) springs upon him and confining his arms, by repeated calls drew down to assistance his officers, who with drawn swords unanimously exclaimed that he was a traitor, that the Emperor was not dead, and the report a falsehood. "Soldiers! cry they, will you serve an impostor? tremble for yourselves!" The wavering soldiery paused, were gained over and submitted. The unhappy Mallet was overpowered and secured. Proceeding directly to La Force, Savary, and the Duke of Bassano (Maret) were liberated. La Horie who had already dispatched various couriers with his orders, was arrested, and by dawn of day was dissipated an illusion that for a time seemed once more to promise France a glimpse of Independence.

La Horie had already made drafts on the imperial treasury and on all the public coffers—Orders had been transmitted along the road from Paris to Boulogne, directing the military to hold themselves in readiness to guard certain prisoners of state. Who were they? The Empress herself, and the young king of Rome, who were intended to be sent to England.

The post which does not leave Paris till 12 past 12 o'clock had been prepared to start by 6 o'clock in the morning. Upon searching the mail, it was discovered that the letters had been taken out and replaced with copies of senatus consultums, and printed proclamations to the several provinces.

Mallet throughout his trial persisted in declaring that the plan was entirely his own, that he knew no accomplices, and that all who were concerned with him had been deluded. He was asked what he thought of La Horie, the friend of Gen. Moreau? His reply was, that he was as ignorant of his measures as the rest. That he had selected such soldiers as he knew to be disaffected to the tyrant and had employed them as his instruments, abettors by them without the danger of being betrayed. Many however were sentenced to the scaffold, on the plea, that although the Emperor was dead the cry of the nation should still have been *Vive l'Emperor* and not *Vive la République*, a crime of high treason, which must have been evident at the time to those who wilfully made themselves guilty of it. Eighteen persons were executed on the following day—On the succeeding day upwards of 1000 were arrested.

Mallet died with the utmost courage. He gave the signal to the platoon to fire which twice proved ineffectual: to the very last he maintained that Bonaparte was dead. Hullin died the third day after his wound—The Abbe was arrested and shot. Col. Rabs, who was a member of the court martial that decreed the death of the Duke D'Enghien, wept the whole way to the place of execution protesting his innocence and attachment to the Emperor. He was condemned to be shot as a traitor to his master.

With respect to the epithet *blue*, I believe the writer is mistaken, when he explains it by *bloody*; or, at least, that in whatever sense it was or is applied to the laws of New Haven, its original import was no more than *presbyterian* or *puritan*. It appears to have been so used in Scotland, where it originated.

"Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."

"Of such sort were the laws made by the people of New Haven, previous to their incorporation with Saybrook and Hartford colonies by the charter. They consist of a vast multitude, and are very properly termed *Blue-laws*; i.e. *bloody laws*; for they were all sanctified with excommunication, confiscation, fines, banishments, whippings, cutting off the ears, burning the tongue and death."

"With respect to the epithet *blue*, I believe the writer is mistaken, when he explains it by *bloody*; or, at least, that in whatever sense it was or is applied to the laws of New Haven, its original import was no more than *presbyterian* or *puritan*. It appears to have been so used in Scotland, where it originated.

"Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."

"Of such sort were the laws made by the people of New Haven, previous to their incorporation with Saybrook and Hartford colonies by the charter. They consist of a vast multitude, and are very properly termed *Blue-laws*; i.e. *bloody laws*; for they were all sanctified with excommunication, confiscation, fines, banishments, whippings, cutting off the ears, burning the tongue and death."

"With respect to the epithet *blue*, I believe the writer is mistaken, when he explains it by *bloody*; or, at least, that in whatever sense it was or is applied to the laws of New Haven, its original import was no more than *presbyterian* or *puritan*. It appears to have been so used in Scotland, where it originated.

"Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."

"Of such sort were the laws made by the people of New Haven, previous to their incorporation with Saybrook and Hartford colonies by the charter. They consist of a vast multitude, and are very properly termed *Blue-laws*; i.e. *bloody laws*; for they were all sanctified with excommunication, confiscation, fines, banishments, whippings, cutting off the ears, burning the tongue and death."

"With respect to the epithet *blue*, I believe the writer is mistaken, when he explains it by *bloody*; or, at least, that in whatever sense it was or is applied to the laws of New Haven, its original import was no more than *presbyterian* or *puritan*. It appears to have been so used in Scotland, where it originated.

"Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."

"Of such sort were the laws made by the people of New Haven, previous to their incorporation with Saybrook and Hartford colonies by the charter. They consist of a vast multitude, and are very properly termed *Blue-laws*; i.e. *bloody laws*; for they were all sanctified with excommunication, confiscation, fines, banishments, whippings, cutting off the ears, burning the tongue and death."

"With respect to the epithet *blue*, I believe the writer is mistaken, when he explains it by *bloody*; or, at least, that in whatever sense it was or is applied to the laws of New Haven, its original import was no more than *presbyterian* or *puritan*. It appears to have been so used in Scotland, where it originated.

"Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."

"Of such sort were the laws made by the people of New Haven, previous to their incorporation with Saybrook and Hartford colonies by the charter. They consist of a vast multitude, and are very properly termed *Blue-laws*; i.e. *bloody laws*; for they were all sanctified with excommunication, confiscation, fines, banishments, whippings, cutting off the ears, burning the tongue and death."

"With respect to the epithet *blue*, I believe the writer is mistaken, when he explains it by *bloody*; or, at least, that in whatever sense it was or is applied to the laws of New Haven, its original import was no more than *presbyterian* or *puritan*. It appears to have been so used in Scotland, where it originated.

"Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."

"Of such sort were the laws made by the people of New Haven, previous to their incorporation with Saybrook and Hartford colonies by the charter. They consist of a vast multitude, and are very properly termed *Blue-laws*; i.e. *bloody laws*; for they were all sanctified with excommunication, confiscation, fines,